



Impact of deep transports over sloping bathymetry on the vertical structure of the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation

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The RAPID / MOCHA* array



Measurement components

- Gulf Stream : telephone cable
- Ekman : scatterometer
- Mid-ocean : density, current meters

* NERC / UK RAPID Climate Change Programme NSF / US Meridional Overturning and Heat Transport in the Atlantic

Dynamic decomposition of MOC velocity field after Lee and Marotzke (1998)



Mid-Ocean transports: Observed Components



$$T_{INT}(z) = -g/(\rho f) \int_{Z_{REF}}^{0} [\rho_{EAST}(z) - \rho_{WEST}(z)] dz$$

Basin wide integrated internal transports (T_{INT}) from zonal density gradient



Transport through western boundary wedge (T_{WBW}) from current meter measurements

Johns et al. (2008)

Mid-Ocean transports: Uniform compensation

$$\int_{Z=-H}^{Z=0} T_{EK}(z) + T_{GS}(z) + T_{MO}(z)dz = 0$$

Constraint to derive absolute transport: Zero-net-flow across 26.5°N at each time step

$$T_{MO}(z) = T_{WBW}(z) + T_{INT}(z) + T_{COMP}(z)$$

Compensation transport (T_{COMP})

-6000

Zonally uniform, barotropic compensation velocity





-1000 -2000 -2000 -3000 -4000 -5000

> 0 0.5 1 Transport per unit depth [Sγ/ជូរ]

Barotropic velocity over sloping bathymetry gives <u>baroclinic</u> transport profile

Mid-Ocean transport below 1000 m



Magnitude of transport fluctuations is uniform between 1000 and 5000 m

<u>Outline</u>

- Is zonally uniform compensation a good approximation?
- Comparison of compensation with bottom pressure derived transports
- Discrepancies between the two approaches consistent with zonally non-uniform compensation

Mid-ocean transports fluctuations from bottom pressure



Bottom pressure fluctuations at three different sites (offset 0.05 dbar)



$$T_{MO}(z)' = \frac{1}{\rho f} [p_E(z)' - p_W(z)']$$

Mid-ocean geostrophic transport fluctuations

Mid-Ocean transport: Compensation and bottom pressure approach

Fluctuations of mid-ocean transport (per-unit-depth)

r.m.s. transport fluctuations



Mismatch in amplitude of transport fluctuations at 5000 m by a factor of 2.5

Abyssal Mid-ocean transport:Compensation and bottom pressure approach

Mid-ocean transport fluctations at 5000 m



Clear positive correlation between the two independent time series
yet rms amplitudes are different

Pressure gradients across the Mid-Atlantic Ridge?



P gradient across MAR much smaller than Trans-atlantic one



Deep flow over eastern boundary continental slope?



Abyssal mid-ocean transport is 180° out of phase with deep eastern continental slope transport → Consistent with waves or eddies passing over EB1

Compensation profiles 2005 2004 2006 2007 - - uniform compensation Compensation velocity: Counter-flow over continental slope zonally variable comp 0 0 -1000 \oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus -2000 \oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus ⊕ \oplus 2000 Depth [m] Depth [m] -3000 \oplus \oplus ⊕ \oplus \oplus \oplus ⊕ -4000 -4000 \oplus ⊕ ⊕ \oplus ⊕ -5000 -6000 -6000 0.5 Transport per unit depth [Sy/m] 50°W 20°W 80°W 70°W 60°W 30°W 40°W

Application of zonally variable flow compensation



Amplitudes of transports fluctuations at 5000 m agree much better
AMOC fluctuations increase, because compensation acts at larger depths

An 8-year long time series of NADW transport in the tropical North Atlantic:

... see poster by Lanckhorst et al.





Suggested MOC transport decrease of 3 Sv / 10years

Conclusions

- Bottom pressure derived transport fluctuations in good agreement with uniform compensation derived ones between 1000 and 3000 m
- → Descrepancy of a factor of 2.5 at 5000 m (however, positive correlation)
- Abyssal Atlantic transport 180° out-of-phase with eastern continental slope
- Accordingly modified compensation reduces deep transport mismatch
- Out-of-phase flow over sloping bathymetry implies larger AMOC variability
- Representation of external mode important for vertical structure of AMOC